

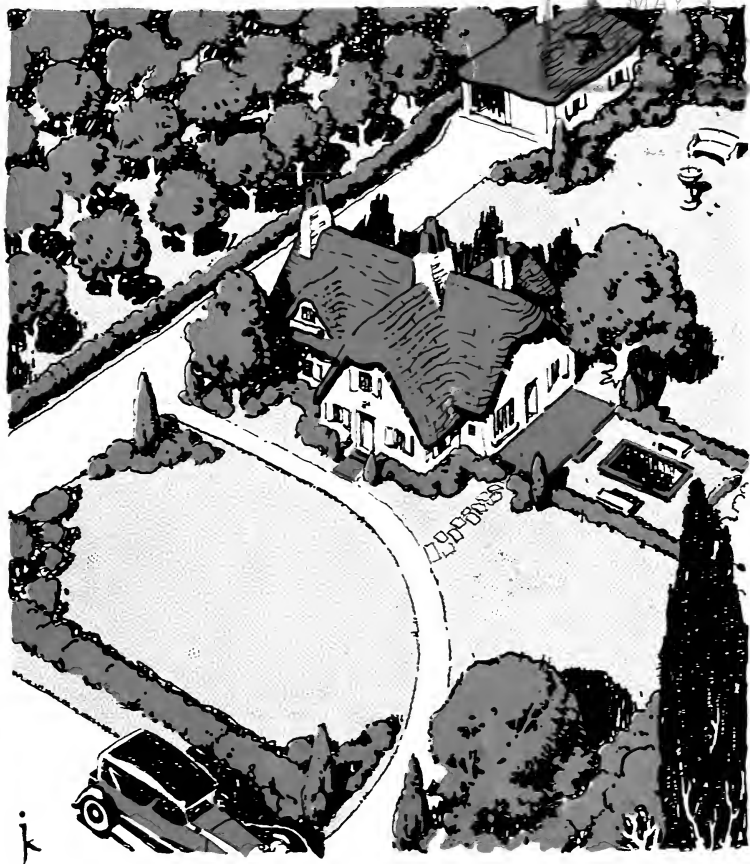
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PLANTERS' GUIDE

for THE SOUTHLAND



*We Make a Specialty
of Pecan Trees*

WIGHT NURSERY and ORCHARD CO.

J. B. WIGHT, Proprietor

— CAIRO, GEORGIA

REASONS WHY PEOPLE PREFER WIGHT-GROWN NURSERY STOCK



PEOPLE realize that the success of the orchard is determined by the character of the transplanted tree. A runt in the nursery never grows into a giant in the orchard. It is, therefore, important to begin with the best obtainable nursery stock. The following distinctive features characterize my nursery practice—

1. The stock determines, to a great extent, the vigor and fruitfulness of the future orchard. I have found what seems to be the best for this purpose, a budded variety which produces an exceptionally strong and prolific orchard tree. These nuts are used in growing stock for budding purposes.
2. My trees are not dug and "heeled" in to await a customer. This and other precautions account for the promptness with which they generally grow off when carefully transplanted.
3. While well grown, my nursery trees are not over-stimulated by applications of excessive quantities of fertilizers.
4. To transplant successfully, a pecan tree should have a good lateral root system. Trees grown on sandy soil usually have an abnormally large tap root with few well-developed laterals. Being grown on a stiffer soil than that generally used for growing pecan trees, my nursery stock is the equal of any and superior to most.
5. There is no nut grass in my nursery.
6. A tree with an older root than four years (most of my trees have three year roots) is never sent out. If a tree hasn't sufficient vigor by that time to be marketable, it is dug up and burned. The setting of dwarfish trees with roots five to six years old accounts for the failure of many pecan orchards.
7. The experience of most orchardists is that a budded tree is better than a grafted one. In particular it is less subject to winter-killing. This being the case I have entirely discarded grafting. The chief reason why many nurserymen still adhere to grafting is because a tree can be grown more cheaply by grafting than by budding.

My first aim is to produce trees that will give satisfaction when transferred to the orchard, and then to sell them at reasonable prices—and that is why we have so many loyal customers.

The WIGHT NURSERY and ORCHARD CO.
CAIRO — GEORGIA

MY AIM IS to SELL FRUIT TREES that Make BEAUTIFUL Orchards and ORNAMENTAL PLANTS That MAKE BEAUTIFUL GROUNDS



J. B. WIGHT

THIS is the first complete catalog we have ever issued. Keep it and use it—you will find it chuck full of good things for the southern orchard and home grounds.

If you are one of our old customers you know that you can depend on anything I send you. If you have never bought from us before, I want you to rest assured that we'll send you the finest nursery stock we know how to grow at the lowest prices we can make.

As I go about the Nursery, I often wish that our good customers could walk around with me for I would like for them to see how carefully we grow our nursery stock, so that it will grow well when it is shipped out and planted on our customers' grounds.

All of this means a lot to you for it means that when you buy fruit trees from us you can be sure that they will grow and bear just the kind of fruit that you ordered in the first place.

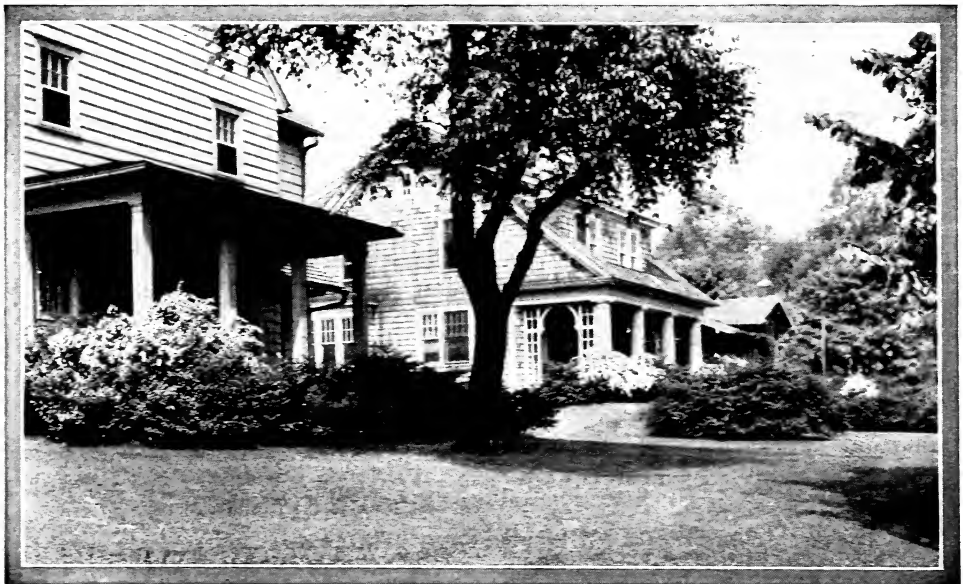
It means that when you buy our flow-

ering shrubs, you may be sure that they will be beautiful on your grounds, just as you have always pictured them. Our soil here is especially adapted to growing fine nursery stock and with our care you are sure of the best.

AN INVITATION TO VISIT US

I'll tell you what you do—plan to visit our nurseries and see for yourself our fine pecan trees, other fruits and ornamental plants—then you'll understand why people buy from us year in and year out. When you get to our nurseries ask for me personally. If I am busy showing other people around, just look around and make yourself at home.

L. B. Wight



Wight nursery products will help you make your grounds more fruitful and beautiful.

IT IS EASY TO ORDER *from* WIGHT'S

READ BEFORE ORDERING



WHEN TO PLANT—Planting can be done any time the trees and bushes are dormant and the ground not frozen. In the South the best season for transplanting is usually from November 15th to March 1st.

WHEN TO ORDER—It is best to order early, as this enables us to reserve for you the varieties you want and avoids the possibility of our being sold out. The time of shipment may be left to us, as we keep track of weather conditions throughout the country and ship each order so as to reach our customers at the very best time for planting in that locality. If it is necessary that an order arrive on a certain date, please note it on your order sheet and we will ship to arrive as near to that date as possible.

TERMS OF PAYMENT—Cash with order, or satisfactory reference before shipment; or if preferred, will ship goods with Bill of Lading attached to Sight Draft, through express or bank. On all C. O. D. and Sight Draft Orders we require 25 per cent of the bill remitted for shipment.

PRICES—All prices quoted are net. We offer no premiums, discounts, or gratuities. Five trees or plants of a class will be billed at the 10 rate; 50 trees at the 100 rate; 500 at the 1,000 rate.

CLUB ORDERS—It is advisable to order all your wants at one time. This will save you time in handling and planting. If your wants are few, have one or more of your friends and neighbors join with you in ordering. We will tie and tag each

person's order separately and bundle all together in one package, and ship to whatever address you desire.

HOW TO SEND MONEY—An express money order, postal money order, or bank draft is the best form of remittance. You can send your personal check if you desire. It is not safe to send silver or bills except in a registered letter.

OUR GUARANTEE

We guarantee our stock to be well grown, true to name, and properly handled and packed. Our responsibility ceases upon delivery to transportation company. All claims should be promptly made.



READ WHAT OTHERS SAY ABOUT US

JUDGE W. V. CUSTER, Bainbridge, Ga.—“Am only sorry that I did not put out a little orchard when I first came to South Georgia. I believe they are the finest sort of an investment for a man in his old age.”

MRS. R. D. GAY, Cuthbert, Ga.—“I am delighted to know that you have time to think of an old customer. Yes, my pecan trees have done well; have only one regret—that I didn't plant ten acres instead of five. They are now in full bearing.”

MR. JNO. T. THORNE, Farmville, N. C.—“I want to tell you a word about the pecan trees I have bought from you from time to time. They are fine and have made me a good crop this year. If I had known you two years sooner I think I would be several thousand dollars better fixed.”

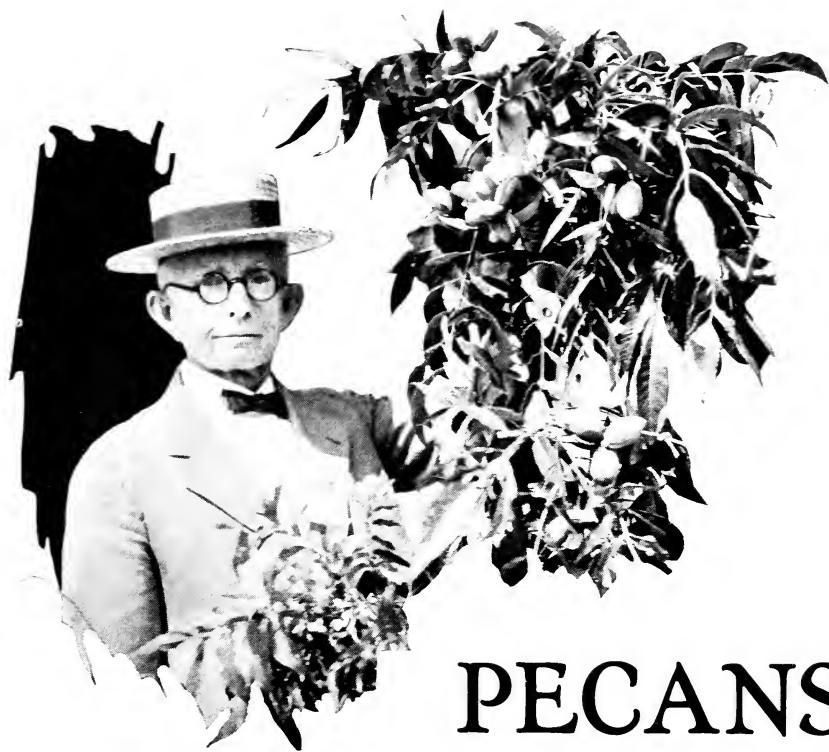
MR. C. E. COLE, Surrency, Ga.—“Will say I have a few pecan trees that I bought from you some 18 or 20 years ago. I kept the nuts separately from one of these trees. When it

was about 14 years old I got \$75.00 for nuts from this single tree. I think this tree had a third more nuts this year than it did the year I kept them separate.”

MR. S. J. FLANDERS, Summit, Ga.—“The trees I bought from you some years ago, will say I have the prettiest trees of their age I have ever seen. They have been bearing almost all the years since I set them out, and this is their best year. I have just shipped 2,230 pounds from the trees on two acres. I am sure that when all are gathered there will be 2,500 lbs. I would not buy trees from any other if I could get yours.”

MR. J. A. L. WILSON, Ft. Valley, Ga.—“In regard to your letter I have some Schleys that were put out in 1914, and this is the seventh crop; 36 trees to the acre. This year they made 100 lbs. to the tree; I sold them for 35 cts. a lb.”

MR. G. W. JOINER, Statesboro, Ga.—“In 1923 I made over 1,000 lbs. on less than a half acre of trees.”



PECANS

WILL MAKE YOU MORE PROFIT Than ANYTHING ELSE YOU CAN GROW

ARE you satisfied to make a small profit from your land when a larger one is possible? If you are not now growing pecans you are not getting all the profit possible from your land. This may strike you as being a strong statement but it is a true one and I can prove it to your entire satisfaction.

In my correspondence files are scores of letters telling of profits derived from an

orchard of my pecan trees—profits which would not be possible with any other agricultural or horticultural product of the Cotton Belt. Just a very few of these letters are printed on page four—enough to convince any thinking man that he is passing up his greatest potential money maker if he does not make the start by setting out a pecan orchard of his own.

A FEW DOLLARS INVESTED NOW MEANS INDEPENDENCE LATER

I know of no other thing, offering such rich rewards for which the initial investment is smaller. A comparatively few dollars invested now may bring you independence later.

Do you know that right now, throughout the pecan belt, there are individual trees that are worth from \$500. to \$1000. each? This value is REAL for it is based on an 8 per cent annual income from

these amounts. A tree yielding an average crop of \$50. worth of nuts, allowing \$10. for gathering and marketing, is well worth \$500., this being 8 per cent of that amount.

Suppose in later years that you have 50, 100, or more such trees—what will it mean to you? Make up your mind right now to enter this highly profitable field and let me help you to get started right!



The orchard above is 12 years old and yields 600 pounds per acre.

A Pound of — PECANS Can be Grown More Cheaply than a Pound of COTTON

and what's more you have
twelve months a year in
which to sell them

ONCE an orchard is established, it is an actual fact that a pound of pecans can be grown for less than a pound of cotton—less worry, less work, less rush.

Moreover, there is no need to gather nor dispose of your crop immediately as is the case in most other crops of the cotton belt. They do not suffer in quality or flavor if not gathered for weeks after rip-

ening and you can wait until the market is most favorable before selling them. Pecans, if kept in a cool place, will not deteriorate in quality if kept even for twelve months.

Another big advantage is that they ripen after most crops are harvested and thus add to the length of the season for profitable employment of farm labor.

Here's My Plan for Going into the Pecan Business

The best way to start is to plant one to five acres for each plow operated on the farm.

Inasmuch as ten to twelve years are required before the trees are bearing profitably, another crop, which may safely be interplanted with pecans, should be grown for immediate profits.

Some growers are using Peaches for this purpose. Pecans and Peaches may be grown together successfully, for to a great extent they require the same conditions of soil, culture and fertilizing.

There are other crops which may be safely grown with Pecans, varying with locality and type of soil. I will be glad to

give you individual advice on this matter. Some people plant Pecans and cultivate regular crops about them until the nut trees begin to bear.

Whether you plan to grow Pecans on a large scale or small scale, there are three important requisites for successful growing. **FIRST:** Only strong vigorous budded trees of such varieties as are best adapted to the section where they are to be grown, should be set. Avoid stunted trees, for a runt in the nursery will remain a dwarf in the orchard. **SECOND:** Set trees only on the best land. **THIRD:** Cultivate, fertilize and care for them in the best manner.

My Trees are Sure to Grow

If planting directions are followed and proper attention and care given, my trees are sure to grow. No disappointment after years of waiting if you buy from me.

Great care is taken to send out only strong, vigorous, well rooted trees. Never

a runt from Wight! The varieties I send are true to name. Only strong, vigorous stocks are used for propagating purposes. Scions taken from my own trees which may be seen growing and fruiting in my groves. Start right with trees from Wight!

Here are My Varieties and Prices

I am testing about forty of the most promising varieties of pecans. The following I consider among the best of these:

FROTSCHER. A large, thin-shelled nut, which has been widely planted. Placed by some at head of list of profitable varieties.

MONEYMAKER. An early and prolific bearer, and a healthy, vigorous grower. It is proving a very profitable commercial variety.

MOORE. Nut of medium size: a vigorous and healthy grower; very early and a prolific bearer.

NELSON. This is probably the largest pecan grown. It is a strong, vigorous grower, and an early and abundant bearer. Thick-shelled.

PABST. A safe nut to plant. While not quite as large as some of the above, it is a good bearer and one can hardly make a mistake in setting it.

SCHLEY. This variety is placed by some at the head of the list. It is a large, thin-shelled nut of fine flavor, and is well filled with meat. Liable to scab near the coast.

STUART. An old favorite that has been widely tested. This is a variety that can be planted with safety and succeeds over a wider territory than probably any other kind.

SUCCESS. This is a pecan of fine flavor. Originating in Mississippi, it has been widely disseminated during the last few years.



PRICES 1927-1928 — ORDER TODAY

	1	10	100	1000
2 to 3 feet.....	\$.65	\$ 3.50	\$ 45.00	\$ 350.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.80	6.50	55.00	500.00
4 to 5 feet.....	.95	8.00	70.00	600.00
5 to 6 feet.....	1.05	9.00	80.00	700.00
6 to 7 feet.....	1.15	10.00	85.00	750.00
7 to 8 feet.....	1.25	11.00	100.00	850.00
8 to 10 feet.....	1.50	13.50	125.00	1,000.00

5 trees go at 10 rates, 50 at 100 rates, etc.

NOTE: If in doubt, let us select the varieties for you.

Pecans Add Value to Your Land

The value of a pecan orchard is hard to estimate. I know several which cannot be bought for \$500.00 to \$1,000.00 per acre, because they are yielding a net income of 8 per cent. or more on this amount. I have one tree set in 1892, which, for the last sixteen years has borne 4,066 pounds of nuts that at forty cents per pound (the average price at which they have sold) has yielded an average of \$100.00 per year. Is not this tree alone worth \$1,000.00?

Some Questions Answered in Regard to Pecan Trees

By J. B. WIGHT, Cairo, Georgia

IN December, 1886, I planted my first pecan nuts. I then knew nothing about them except what I had read. Forty-one years of mingled success and failure, of things done correctly and those done incorrectly, have brought valuable lessons that, had they been known in the beginning, would have been almost invaluable. Experience is the best teacher. Some things have been learned; and while much remains yet unknown, it is to guard others against like mistakes that these paragraphs are written.

WILL PECANS PAY?

This is the first question asked by those who want to set trees. I unhesitatingly answer, YES, provided the conditions necessary to success are complied with. In a general way these are: (a) Strong, vigorous trees properly handled, (b) set on good land, and (c) then well cared for. It is my deliberate conviction that in the long run a pound of pecans can be produced as cheaply as a pound of cotton. The few who are more skilled and patient will grow the former at the higher price; the unskilled masses will continue to make cotton at the lower price.

CARE—PATIENCE

With the proper exercise of care and patience, there are handsome profits in pecan growing. The field is more promising than any other in agriculture or horticulture, of which I have any knowledge; but if quick profits must be had, let pecans alone. If slipshod methods are to be followed, better raise cotton or corn or razor-back hogs.

To the person who is willing to exercise care in the selection and setting of trees, who will give them proper cultural attention, and who is willing to wait a few years for results, there is no more profitable investment than a grove of pecans.

SOIL

The pecan will thrive in almost any soil to be found in the Southern States on which cotton or corn can be successfully grown. It is at home on the alluvial soils of our river bottoms; and it flourishes on the high pine and hardwood lands of the hill sections. But while it grows well on land having a clay subsoil, it does not do well on deep sand. A fertile soil that will grow any cultivated crop will almost certainly produce pecans.

For the first two or three years the pecan grows rather slowly, its growth going rather to root than to top. After this, however, if properly cared for on good

land, its progress is rapid. I have trees twelve years old that are a foot in diameter, twelve inches from the ground. On the other hand, I know trees of this age, set in poor soil and never cared for, that are not six feet in height. No tree is more responsive to favorable conditions of soil and culture, and none is more dwarfed by carelessness and neglect.

TRANSPLANTING

It is important to set trees as soon as possible after reaching destination.

If there is any delay in setting, wet the roots thoroughly and set the bundle(s) aside in a cool shady place.

Where more than one variety is shipped in a bundle, each variety is tied together by a cord around the upper part of the trees, a wooden label indicating each variety. Be careful not to cut these cords in opening the bundle, but only those completely encircling the package.

DO NOT ALLOW THE ROOTS OF THE TREES TO BECOME DRY OR EXPOSED TO THE ATMOSPHERE FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME, FROM THE TIME IT IS DUG UNTIL IT IS AGAIN SET IN THE GROUND.

Dig a hole for the tree ample in size. Two or two and one-half feet deep will suffice. Cut off the lacerated ends of all roots. Leave the tap root two or three feet long. It is a mistake to say that a pecan tree will not bear if the tap root is cut; but don't cut off too much of it. Set the tree about the same depth that it stood in the nursery, or at least not more than two inches deeper.

Fill in the hole with top soil, **PACKING THE DIRT WELL AROUND THE ROOTS.** A peck of stable manure or some guano may to advantage be mixed with the soil as it is thrown in, being careful not to allow this manure in any quantity to come in contact with the roots.

If the soil is at all dry when the tree is transplanted, it is well to pour a bucket of water around the roots when the hole is nearly filled. Let this soak in, then fill up the hole completely.

When trees over six feet in height are set, it is a safe plan to cut back the top to within five feet of the ground. When this is done they usually live better than if the whole of the top remains, particularly if the spring following the transplanting be a dry one. This, however, is not imperative.

Should the spring following the transplanting be dry, or the tree backward in starting growth, make a cone-shaped cavity about the tree extending down to the

roots, into which pour one or two buckets of water. When this has thoroughly soaked in, pull the dirt back around the tree.

TIME TO TRANSPLANT

The sooner trees are set after the leaves are shed in the fall, the better will be their prospects of living, and the more vigorous the growth the following year. December is probably the best time to transplant; January is almost as good. Later than March the first is not recommended. Trees should not be dug and transplanted before they are thoroughly dormant, which in the Southern pecan belt is rarely before the latter part of November.

CARE OF TREES AFTER SETTING

Keep the trees well cultivated. Don't allow the ground about them to become covered with grass and weeds. Also keep the ground for several feet about them pulverized with plow or hoe.

Land on which pecans are growing can be made to yield paying crops (and should be made to do so), until the trees come into profitable bearing. It is not best to plant small grain among the trees except as a winter cover crop to be plowed under before the tree growth starts in the spring; and don't allow any other crop to grow too near the trees. It will rob the trees of needed moisture and fertility.

After the trees are bearing well, land may be annually sown in peas, velvet beans, or some other leguminous crop which improves the soil, adds humus to it, and makes the trees more vigorous. This summer cover crop is best followed by a winter crop of oats, rye or some winter legume. The summer crop should be plowed under just before the nut harvest, at which time the winter cover crop may be planted. This is turned under just before the trees begin their spring growth. Keep the soil in a bearing orchard as nearly as possible covered all the time with a growing crop, which should be turned under to add humus. Where this element is plentiful and liberal fertilizing with guano is followed, a pecan orchard is rarely a failure. Where this is not done it is seldom a success.

FERTILIZING

The best fertilizing for pecans is to make rich the land on which they grow. Big crops of cotton or peas or potatoes or vegetables, grown on the land, will insure a satisfactory growth of trees; but special applications of manure or guano about the trees may be advantageous. PROVIDED, FERTILIZERS ARE NOT PLACED TOO NEAR TO THEM, so as to cause a congestion of the roots in the fertilized area. Apply fertilizers well out from the body of the tree, and the roots will find them. As a general rule, any fertilizer that will make other crops will do likewise for pecans. Ammoniates should predominate in

fertilizers for young trees; phosphoric acid and potash for trees that are in bearing. A 9-5-4 formula, or one approximating this, is good for a bearing grove.

Stable manure is unsurpassed, especially for young trees. Where this is used on bearing orchards it may be supplemented with acid phosphate and potash. Bearing trees should have the fertilizer broad-cast over the whole ground during late winter and early spring, and then plowed under. This is to be followed by the summer cover crop either broad-cast or in drills. The latter is preferable, especially if the crop is cultivated a few times so as to leave the surface soil well pulverized during the active growing season.

FRUITING

How soon will trees bear? That depends on several factors:

(1) Some varieties bear earlier than others. Where well cared for, trees will begin bearing in from three to five years after transplanting; though five years is a reasonable time in which to expect fruit. Ten years after setting, when well cared for, trees should bear from fifteen to forty pounds of nuts each. Much better records than this have been made where trees have had the best of attention.

(2) Seedlings may fruit in from six to eight years from the nut, or they may never bear. Few things are more uncertain than when or what a seedling pecan will produce, tree agents to the contrary notwithstanding.

(3) The age of profitable bearing depends entirely upon the attention given the trees. Even with best care the age of profitable bearing should not be expected in less than eight to ten years after an orchard is set.

PRUNING

Little pruning of the pecan is necessary. Some prefer to keep all twigs on newly-set pecan trees pinched off so as to force the new growth into the permanent head. Others allow branches to grow until the end of the second year, when the lower limbs are cut off up to where the permanent head is to begin. No great mistake will be made in following either plan. Permanent branches should be allowed to put out at from four to six feet from the ground. Low heading is best, only keeping sufficient space under the trees for plows to do their work. When it becomes necessary to cut off limbs of any size, it is best to cover the wounds with a thick application of paint, which should be renewed from time to time. This protects from decay until the wound heals over. A paint with coal tar as its base, and mixed with asbestos or some other filler to give it body, has been found best for this purpose. It is known in the trade as "Asbestos Roofing Paint," and may be obtained of almost any dealer.



FRUIT DEPARTMENT



PEACHES—Southland's Leading Fruit

THE PEACH is the most profitable fruit crop of the South. It matures quicker than any other fruit, and the numerous varieties make it possible to produce peaches abundantly from June to Frost under a wide range of soil conditions and territory.

Every farmer and home-owner should have at least a few trees, but as a commercially marketable fruit they are unsurpassed by any other in the South. The early maturity, great productivity and market popularity enable the grower to secure a large and early return from his investment.

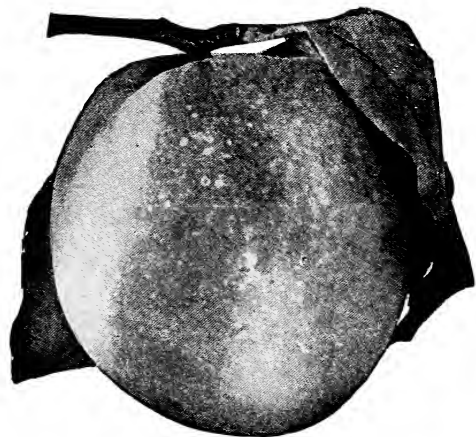
Peaches are readily grown throughout the Southern States, but the same varieties are not adapted to all sections. On the whole, sandy loam is best for peach production, but any light well-drained soil will answer the purpose. Natural forest lands are good for peach culture, but newly cleared lands should not be used for at least two years.

SOME HINTS FOR THE CULTURE OF PEACHES

Plant one-year-old trees about 18x18. Prune severely, cutting back 18 to 24 inches to form a balanced, low, and compact head. The following Spring cut away all but three well distributed branches. The annual pruning should consist of cutting off about one-third of the last year's growth. Don't let the branches get too long as their weight will split the tree trunk. Dehorning is done only when there has been a bad winter freeze.

CARMAN. Large, creamy-white, tinged red. Freestone. June 20th.

EARLY CRAWFORD. An early yellow-fleshed Peach. A very handsome variety with yellow skin, having a dark red blush. Quality unsurpassed, a good Peach for market or home orchard. Tree large and vigorous, bearing in early September.



BELLE OF GEORGIA PEACH

ELBERTA. Large, rich yellow, red cheeks. July.

GEORGIA BELLE. Large, showy, clear creamy-white, tinted red. Flesh white and firm. Excellent quality. Freestone. July 1st to 15th.

HILEY. Large, red cheeks, flesh white, red at pit. Freestone. June 20th.

MAYFLOWER. Large, highly colored. Semi-cling. Very early.

PRICES

Size	Each	10	100
June Buds 2 to 3 feet.....	\$.35	\$2.50	\$20.00
One year 3 to 4 feet.....	.50	4.00	25.00

PEARS

Pears are one of the most delicious of eating fruits and are also very profitable to the grower as there is a large market for them for canning and preserving purposes. A few well cared-for trees will add considerably to your income.

While the pear is comparatively hard to grow, it is most successful in clayey loam that is well fertilized. Plantings are the same as for other fruits. Pears require little pruning aside from cutting away the inside crossing branches. Oil spraying will largely control the blight which is the principal enemy of the pear. After the blight has made headway the only remedy is to cut away the injured parts, burning same and disinfecting the tools used.

The quality of the fruit may be greatly improved by allowing it to ripen indoors. Pears ripened on the tree seem to lose their flavor.

KIEFFER. Large, yellow with bright cheek. Good quality, juicy and brittle. September and October. In many parts of the South it is the universal business pear.

PINEAPPLE. Of oriental origin and has the general characteristics of Kieffer. Ripens in August. Rather coarse in texture, of good flavor; juicy. An ideal pear for canning and preserving. The trees are very vigorous growers and prolific. So far they have proved to be blight-proof.

PRICES

Size	Each	10	100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$.45	\$4.00	\$35.00
4 to 5 feet.....	.50	4.50	40.00

NO FINER TREES ANYWHERE

Will say that the three hundred and twenty five trees that we bought from you, although planted in the latter part of March, and had no rain for nine weeks after planting, we lost only 5% the first year. The trees we bought from you bore a fine crop this year and I don't think there are any finer trees for the age anywhere.

Mr. J. H. Timberlake,
Macon, Ga.

PLUMS



Recent plum crops demonstrated the fact that plum culture in the South offers wonderful opportunities for profit. The plum bears young and regularly, is about the most productive of the fruits, and very easy to grow. The increasing popularity of this fruit, both in the fresh state and for commercial preserving purposes, enables the grower to market plums readily and at fancy prices in Northern and Southern markets. The demand for plums for refrigerator car shipments is increasing and commercial plum growing offers itself as an enterprise both profit and pleasure producing.

Plum trees should be planted 15-25 feet apart each way and can be used, if desired, as a filler in an orchard between permanent trees. It is desirable to plant plums in poultry yards as the nitrogenous fertilizer furnished by the chicken manure seems to be just what the trees need; also the fowls clean up the curculio that attacks the fruit.

BURBANK. Very large, clear rich red, showing yellow dots. Flesh deep yellow, firm and meaty.

DAMSON. (Shropshire Damson) Fruit dark purple, of medium size. Tree very productive. A good preserving variety.

RED JUNE. Vigorous grower. Prolific. Medium to large. Deep vermilion red, showy. Flesh light lemon yellow, slightly sub-acid. June.

WICKSON. Very large, deep maroon-red; popular Japanese variety; flesh very firm, yellow, cling, sub-acid, rich. An excellent variety, but too often a shy bearer.

WINESAP. One of the most beautiful of the plums. Deep red color when half ripe, blending into dark purple as it ripens. Juicy. Cling; very large; some specimens reach a diameter of 2 1/2 inches. Sweet-acid when ripe with slight tang, not at all unpleasant in the ripe fruit. One of the best keepers and shippers. July 1-15.

KELSEY JAPAN. Very large, heart shaped, greenish yellow, sometimes spotted red. Vigorous grower, prolific bearer, good quality. July.

PRICES

Size	Each	10	100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$.50	\$4.50	\$35.00
4 to 5 feet.....	.60	5.50	45.00



GRAPES

The culture of this healthful fruit is very easy as grapes require very little attention and adapt themselves to practically any kind of soil. The great productivity of the grape makes the commercial vineyard highly profitable, but every home should have an arbor of grapes; little space is required and the vine offers shade and adds beauty to the home grounds.

CONCORD. Blue-black, vigorous grower and heavy bearer. One of the old favorites.

DELEWARE. Small to medium sized bunches of small pink berries; in quality one of the best.

MORRILL. Large bunches and berries, very juicy. Vine very vigorous and highly resistant to disease. June 20-July 10.

NIAGARA. Large bunches of good size white berries; an attractive market variety.

SCUPPERNONG (Muscadine). Well known in the South. Large berries, seldom more than eight or ten in a cluster. Brown, thick skinned, pulpy fleshed. Very vinous, sweet and has a peculiar musky aroma. This grape is a regularly bearing variety and the vine is disease-resistant and free from insect depredations. Fruit has never been known to decay before maturity. Very prolific.

PRICES

Size	Each	10	100
No. 1.....	\$.35	\$3.00	\$25.00

FIGS

This luscious fruit is one of the South's most popular for home and commercial growing. The supply of this fruit has never met the demand, hence the commercial grower finds a ready market and fancy prices for his fig crop.

BROWN TURKEY. Medium to large; yellowish brown; pulp tender, rich and of the finest quality. Fruit borne on long stems, allowing fruit to hang blossom end down at maturity, preventing souring in rainy weather.

CELESTE. Fruit is of medium size; color pale violet, thin skin and firm flesh. Juicy, rich and sweet. Tree strong grower and reliable bearer. Hardest of all the Figs.

PRICES

Size	Each	10	100
2 to 3 feet.....	\$.35	\$3.00	\$25.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.50	4.50	40.00



PINEAPPLE PEARS

PERSIMMONS

The Japanese persimmon is increasing in popularity in a very astonishing manner as people are becoming acquainted with this luscious fruit and realizing its tastiness. The persimmon thrives very well throughout the Cotton Belt and gives excellent results on land which is too poor for other crops.

FUYUGAKI. A recent introduction from Japan. Tree vigorous, upright grower; fruit medium to large, nearly round, but somewhat flattened; skin smooth, tough; color reddish yellow. Flesh meaty and of exceptionally good flavor. Bears young. Non-astringent; can be eaten while still hard; may be peeled and eaten like an apple.

TAMOPAN. A Chinese variety of special merit. Fruit is large, somewhat flattened and with a compressed ring around it as though a string had been tied around the fruit while growing. Color beautiful golden red; skin quite thick and tough.

TANE NASHI. The best known and most popular variety; large, conical, pointed. Early bearer, early ripening and productive. Seedless.

PRICES

Size	Each	10	100
2 to 3 feet.....	\$.35	\$3.00	\$25.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.50	4.50	40.00
4 to 5 feet.....	.65	6.00	55.00

APPLES

DELICIOUS. A remarkably popular variety in the West. Fruit large, nearly covered with dull, dark red; fine grained, crisp, juicy; quality best.

HORSE. Large, green, acid. Good for cooking and drying. A productive variety, bearing in July and August.

RED ASTRACHAN. Large yellow, nearly covered with crimson, and fine bloom. Fruit is juicy, crisp, acid.

RED JUNE. Medium, conical; deep red and very juicy. A productive variety, bearing from June 15 to end of July.

STAYMAN'S WINESAP. A seedling of Winesap. Dark red. The flesh is firm, fine-grained and crisp. Sub-acid.

WINESAP. Small to medium; red, vinous, quality very good. A good keeping apple.

YATES. Small dark red, dotted with small white dots; flesh yellow, firm, juicy and aromatic. A heavy bearer and good keeper.

PRICES

Size	Each	10	100
2 year, well branched.....	\$.65	\$6.00	\$55.00
1 year, well branched.....	.50	4.50	40.00

CITRUS FRUITS



Since the introduction of the Satsuma orange from Japan, the citrus producing section of the country has been much enlarged, and localities formerly considered unsuited for citrus fruits are now cultivating these products in great abundance. The citrus industry in Southern Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi has developed largely with the development in the culture of the Satsuma orange; however, many other fruits such as grapefruits, limes and kumquats can be profitably grown in these regions, and quantities of all these delicious fruits are being marketed, securing fancy prices for the growers.

SATSUMA ORANGE (*C. nobilis owari*). The Satsuma is the hardiest of the oranges and has all the good qualities of the best California and Florida oranges. It begins bearing very young and is the most prolific of all varieties. Aside from the fact that it is easily grown, it has the advantage of being the most deliciously flavored and attractive of the citrus fruits. The flesh is tender, juicy, fine grained, sweet and delicious with a peculiarly agreeable flavor found in no other orange. This orange is entirely seed-

less, and this fact, together with the ease with which it is peeled, makes it very pleasant to eat. Every one with available space should grow Satsumas. They ripen early in October through November, thus they are subject to little competition from other varieties. Aside from their advantages as a commercial fruit, these oranges can be produced most satisfactorily in the backyard, and furnish delicious fruit to the family in the early winter weather when that class of foods is so desirable and so high priced.

DUNCAN GRAPEFRUIT. This is the hardiest variety being produced extensively at this time. It is not, however, quite so resistant to the cold as the Satsuma orange. The fruit has a very excellent flavor, is medium to large, fine quality and has a very attractive appearance. Ripens early in December. Tree a heavy bearer.

KUMQUAT. This is the smallest of the edible citrus fruits grown in the northern part of the citrus-growing region. The Kumquat is a sweet-skinned orange which is very delicious and makes a very choice fruit for desserts, jellies, jams, preserves, pickles and marmalades. Aside from this, the yellow-gold fruit on the small ever-green tree makes a beautiful sight, and the tree is therefore valuable as an ornament. These trees are very hardy, bear enormous yields and never miss a crop; in fact they bear the first season after setting. The fruit is readily marketable.

LIMES. Fruit large, lemon shaped, with smooth thin rind. Very juicy.

CITRANGEQUAT (Thomasville). A cross between the citrange and kumquat; about the size of the lime; rapid grower and early bearer. A valuable and attractive novelty.

PRICES of CITRUS FRUITS

	Each	10	100
2 year, well branched.....	\$1.00	\$9.00	\$80.00
1 year, well branched.....	.50	4.50	40.00



A Collection of Citrus Fruits Including Satsuma Oranges and Duncan Grape Fruit.

SPECIAL ROSE OFFER. See page 18 for special collection of favorite rose varieties. Everyone loves roses. Everyone can easily grow them.



Homes are made cheerful and attractive all year through with a foundation planting of Evergreens.

CONIFEROUS EVERGREENS

BOTH Summer and Winter the evergreens are beautiful and serve their purpose well in lending distinction and charm to the landscape plan. In the warm months, when all nature is dressed up, the dark greens of the stately evergreens contrast with the brighter greens, and with the gorgeous colors of flower and fruit. When the radiance of summer has faded the warmth and color of shapely evergreens remain to brighten up the sombre environment and break the monotony of dreary grays, browns and whites of winter-time.

The addition of coniferous evergreens to the landscape gives it symmetry and graceful beauty. There are conifers for every purpose—various effects may be gained by different forms of this type of evergreen in different plantings.

The tall conifers produce the classical columnar lines necessary where grace and dignity are desired. The conifers with wide bases, like the *Arborvitae*, make good background plantings—they are very effective at the corners of the house or in compact groups about the grounds. They may also be used to set off a broad house entrance or as the nucleus of a dwarfed corner grouping. The squatty conifers are also very interesting in the foundation planting. For low sharp-cut formal hedges; perfectly symmetrical specimen plants, either compact or loosely branched, high, dense screen plantings; foundation plantings; shade and ornamental trees; and for general effectiveness in masses of shrubberies—the Conifers demand attention above all classes of plants.

Note: B & B means Balled and Burlapped.

ARBORVITAE (Thuja and Biota)

BIOTA BLUE-GREEN (Texas Blue) This variety gains distinction by its blue color. A beautiful new variety with soft blue foliage, strong open grower, upright, pyramidal. The only one of the Thuja group to have such an attractive color.

PRICES

	Each
1 to 1½ feet	\$1.75 B & B
1½ to 2 feet	2.25 B & B

AUREA NANA (Dwarf Golden). Fine plant of dwarf habit, attaining a height of 6 to 8 feet. Bushy and compact; rich, golden-tipped foliage. Always beautiful from the time it is a little plant until it reaches maturity.

COMPACTA (Dwarf Green). Similar to Dwarf Golden except that it has bright green foliage. Very attractive.

Prices of Above Two Varieties

Size	Each	10	
12 to 18 inches	\$2.75	\$25.00	B & B
18 to 24 inches	\$3.50	32.50	B & B

THUJA OCCIDENTALIS.

One of the most commonly planted evergreens. Used for background work and also as specimens. Very flat, solid leaves of attractive shades of dark green. Tree attains a height of 60 feet or more.

PRICES

Size	Each	10
12 to 18 inches	\$1.50	\$12.50 B & B
18 to 24 inches	2.00	17.50 B & B

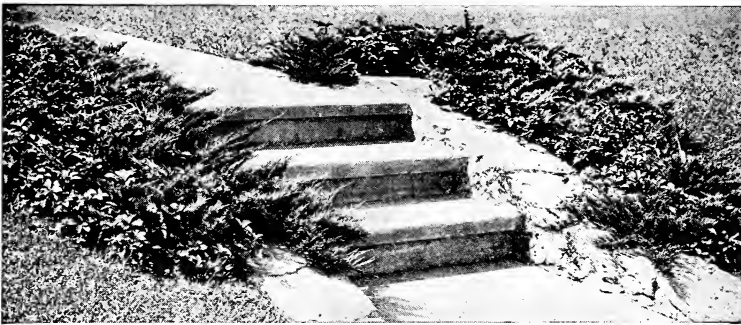
PYRAMIDAL (*Biota Pyramidalis*). A pyramidal form of *Arborvitae* which does not become brown during the winter, retaining constantly its bright green color. Compact habit.

PRICES

Size	Each	10
12 to 18 inches	\$3.00	\$27.50 B & B
18 to 24 inches	3.50	32.50 B & B



PYRAMIDAL
ARBORVITAE



JUNIPERUS COMMUNIS DEPRESSA

CEDAR

CEDRUS DEODARA. Large, pyramidal evergreen. Branches horizontal, foliage of silver or bluish green. Beautiful specimen on the lawn. Perfectly adaptable to the South.

PRICES

Size	Each
18 to 24 inches.....	\$4.50
24 to 30 inches.....	6.00

JUNIPERS

JUNIPERUS COMMUNIS. Beautiful, upright growing. Silvery blue foliage of feathery appearance. Desirable as a specimen and excellent for color in groups and foundation plantings.

PRICES

	Each	10	
12 to 18 inches.....	\$2.00	\$17.50	B & B
18 to 24 inches.....	3.00	27.50	B & B

JUNIPERUS COMMUNIS DEPRESSA. This is an evergreen of unusual form. It has gracefully curved, heavily foliated branches and seldom grows beyond 2½ feet in height. At maturity it spreads to six feet or more, thus making it one of the best low specimens. Foliage silvery blue. Prices on application.

JUNIPERUS COMMUNIS DEPRESSA AUREA. A form of the above type with tips of branches a light golden-yellow in summer and bronze in winter. Price on application.

JUNIPERUS CHINENSIS. A compact dwarf grower. Foliage a bright green; beautifully variegated golden yellow branches. Does not burn in summer.

PRICES

	Each	10	
12 to 18 inches.....	\$2.00	\$17.50	B & B
18 to 24 inches.....	2.75	25.00	B & B

JUNIPERUS CHINENSIS PFITZERIANA. The finest of the Chinese Juniper varieties. Unusually beautiful with its distinctive grayish color and low, spreading growth. Very valuable in landscape planting, either in groups or as a specimen. Price on application.

JUNIPERUS COMMUNIS OBLONGATA. Slender, upright grower. Can be sheared in different shapes. Reaches a height of 10 to 15 feet. Prices on application.

MAGNOLIA

MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA. This variety is well known throughout the South. Has large white flowers. Very attractive tree from the time it is a small tree until it reaches maturity.

PRICES

Size	Each	10
2 to 3 feet.....	\$1.25	\$11.50
3 to 4 feet.....	1.75	15.00

Add 50% for B & B

PALMS

These beautiful palms will add tropical luxuriance to your home grounds. They create an inviting atmosphere of cool freshness and afford shade without shutting off the breezes.

Palms do not require much ground for their root systems are short and will not interfere with other plantings. Hence they can be grown on a small space where other trees will not thrive.

COCOS AUSTRALIS. Very hardy. Silvery gray, leaves with pronounced recurve. Delicious fruit. Beautiful specimens.

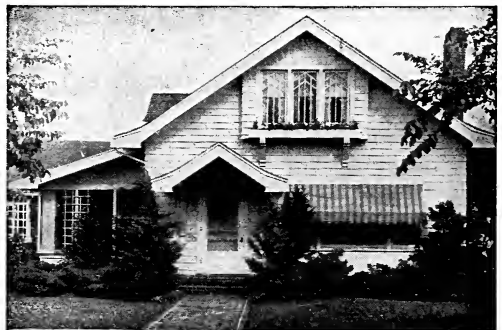
CABBAGE PALMETTO PALM (Sabal Palmetto) A very hardy species with erect trunk 20 to 40 feet high, with large head of fall leaves. Very suitable for street planting on Gulf and Atlantic Coasts generally where more tender Palms can not be used. Valuable also for its salt-resisting qualities.

PRICES

Size	Each	10
1½ to 2 feet.....	\$5.00	B & B \$45.00
2 to 3 feet.....	7.50	70.00

HOW TO PLANT EVERGREENS

1. Dig hole a foot larger and deeper than ball of earth; provide good loamy top soil to fill around ball;
2. Set tree in hole a trifle lower than it stood in the nursery;
3. Fill good top soil up around ball; pack firmly with feet or settle by filling hole with water;
5. Fill hole with soil, pack firmly and leave top of ground covered with loose earth, or better, mulch with straw or hay.



Even the small home can benefit from a foundation planting of evergreens. In this grouping the varieties of Junipers predominate.

Broad-Leaved EVERGREENS

FOR FOUNDATION OR BORDER PLANTING

PLANTINGS of Broad Leaved Evergreens mean a permanent investment because these shrubs and trees are beautiful the year around. The broad-leaved evergreens are different from the conifers in that they have large glossy leaves and many of them bloom and berry. No plant family can claim greater beauty than this class of evergreens; their bright green foliage, attractive berries and fragrant flowers give cheer and warmth to the home grounds. For foundation plantings, there is none better than the broad leaved evergreens—their bushiness makes them especially adaptable for use against the house where they very effectively cover up the sharp angles of the foundation and harmoniously merge house and lawn together.

ABELIA

ABELIA GRANDIFLORA. A hardy shrub with shiny, purplish, evergreen leaves. Clusters of tubular-shaped flowers about one inch long are borne in great profusion. These fragrant blooms last all summer. Very desirable for foundation planting and hedging.

Size	PRICES	Each	10
18 to 24 inches.....		\$.70	\$6.00
2 to 3 feet.....		.90	8.00

AZALEAS

The Azalea is one of the finest evergreen shrubs for the South. In Winter and early spring it is a mass of vivid blooms. They should be planted in a rather shaded position so that they are protected from the hot afternoon sun of summer. A well-drained soil containing leaf mold, peat and sand, will give the best results.

We offer deep red, deep pink, watermelon pink, salmon red, pink (Formosa), light pink (Elegans), orange red, lilac, small double red (William Bull), Fielder's white, red flame.

Size	PRICES	Each	10
8 to 10 inches, B & B.....		\$.90	\$ 8.00
10 to 12 inches, B & B.....		1.00	9.00
12 to 15 inches, B & B.....		1.50	12.50
15 to 18 inches, B & B.....		2.00	17.50

CAMELLIA

CAMELLIA JAPONICA. We have this excellent shrub available in red, deep pink, shell pink, white and variegated. It has large, dark green, glossy leaves, and showy, wax-like flowers that somewhat resemble a rose.

Size	PRICES	Each	10
1 year plants.....		\$1.00	\$9.00

CHERRY LAUREL

This is one of the most attractive evergreens. It is characterized by unusually glossy, dark green foliage; is compact and symmetrical in form; stands shearing well and can be kept in any form. There is no variety better suited for groups, masses, borders or screens. White flowers in spring. Very hardy.

Size	PRICES	Each	10
18 to 24 inches.....		\$.80	\$7.00
2 to 3 feet.....		1.00	9.00



CHERRY LAUREL



Azalea in flower

CAMPHOR

CINNAMOMUM CAMPHORA. This is an unusually attractive shrub with bright, evergreen foliage. It is seldom that one finds a tree or shrub which provides such beautiful color changes. The new growth is a wine color which changes to various other tones until it reaches a dark, glistening green. In fall the older leaves turn a bright red. If allowed to develop naturally will make a broadly rounded cone, branching clear to the ground. Foliage compact. Suitable for windbreaks, hedges or screens. Hardy in the South. Price on application.

HOLLY

ILEX OPACA. Bushy tree of upright, symmetrical growth. Attains a height of 15 to 20 feet. Glossy, spined leaves. In the winter it is a mass of bright red berries. This is the type so valuable for holiday decorations.

Size	PRICES	Each	10
2 to 3 feet.....		\$1.50	\$12.50
3 to 4 feet.....		2.00	17.50

LIGUSTRUM

LIGUSTRUM IWATA. This low-growing, rather compact shrub should be included in every planting. Leaves are very shiny, thick and small, with mottled shades of yellowish-green in the center. Well formed, symmetrical shape. Suitable for planting in front of taller growing shrubs.

LIGUSTRUM LUCIDUM. Dark, shining, thick green leaves. Hardy as far north as Baltimore. A very fine shrub for massing.

LIGUSTRUM JAPONICUM. This evergreen shrub may be planted where a rapid grower is needed. It is much used for screens and banking or wherever a wide, high growing plant is desired. Leaves are broad, dark green; attractive blue berries in winter.

Size	Prices of Above	Each	10
12 to 18 inches.....		\$1.50	\$12.50 B & B
18 to 24 inches.....		2.00	17.50 B & B

NANDINA

NANDINA DOMESTICA. This plant is much used in the better class of landscape work. With its clusters of attractive red berries on a background of rich, dark green leaves, this is indeed a bright dash of color in the winter landscape. It is a sturdy, dwarf grower and thrives in any well drained, loamy soil.

PRICES

Size	Each	10
8 to 12 inches.....	\$1.00	\$ 9.00
12 to 15 inches.....	1.25	10.00
15 to 18 inches.....	1.75	15.00

OLEA FRAGRANS

OSMANTHUS FRAGRANS. (Tea Olive) One of the favorites in the old-time Southern gardens. The clusters of small, white flowers are very fragrant. Easy to grow; reaches a height of 18 to 20 feet.

PRICES

Size	Each	10
4 inch pots.....	\$1.50	
6 inch pots.....	2.00	

OLEANDER

OLEANDER (Nerium). The long, narrow leaves and strikingly brilliant heads of colorful flowers make this a most desirable ornamental shrub. Can be used either in foundation or mass plantings or as a specimen. Excellent for tub planting. We can supply this attractive plant in Pink, White and Red. Price on application.

PHOTINIA

PHOTINIA SERRULATA (Evergreen Photinia). An attractive shrub or small tree. The foliage is particularly beautiful in the fall when it assumes shades of red. The white flowers are produced in large corymbs early in April.

PRICES

Size	Each	10
18 to 24 inches.....	\$1.00	\$ 9.00
2 to 3 feet.....	1.50	12.50

PITTOSPORUM

PITTOSPORUM TOBIRA. This evergreen shrub can be sheared to any desired shape. When allowed to grow informally it forms a very bushy, compact,



JAPANESE PRIVET—LIGUSTRUM LUCIDUM



OLEANDER

widespread shrub. The small flowers are creamy in color and of delightful fragrance. This variety is unexcelled for massing and foundation plantings.

PRICES

Size	Each	10
12 to 15 inches.....	\$1.00	\$ 9.00
15 to 18 inches.....	1.25	10.00

VIBURNUM

VIBURNUM TINUS LAURUSTINUS. A rapid growing shrub, broad-leaved, with fragrant, creamy flowers in spring. Buds are bright red.

VIBURNUM ODORATISSIMUM. An evergreen shrub with broad, glossy leaves. In spring white, fragrant flowers appear. Attains a height of about 8 feet. Hardy.

PRICES

Size	Each	10
4 inch pots.....	\$.75	\$ 6.50
6 inch pots.....	1.10	10.00

EUONYMUS

EUONYMUS JAPONICUS. An evergreen that is hardy and easily grown. Large and handsome, with glossy green leaves. Its orange and red berries which ripen about Christmas, make this a conspicuous specimen. Price on application.

ABELIA for Hedges

Abelia grandiflora listed on page 15 is becoming a very popular hedge plant. As this makes a very bushy growth, set plants 18 to 24 inches apart.

Hedges form a living wall or fence which grow in beauty from year to year. For low hedges, for dividing lines, use *Abelia* or *Spirea Thunbergi*.

In planting hedges, open a trench 12 inches wide and 15 inches deep, or deeper, to accommodate all the plants. Dig one side of the trench perfectly straight and on a line. This will enable you to set out plants in a straight line.

ROSES

The South's Most Beautiful Flower



OMEWHERE in every garden, on every home-grounds there is a place for roses—the favorite of all. Through the generations these fragrant flowers have delighted young and old—symbolizing for all the romance and beauty of yesterday, today and tomorrow.

The versatility and numerous varieties of roses make it possible for you to grow just the rose you love. The climbing roses may be chosen to arch the trellis over the garden walk or to add beauty and charm to the open veranda, the wall or fence. Bush roses may be grown everywhere and anywhere about the garden and homegrounds, lending an atmosphere of cheer and graceful beauty that only roses can give.

The rose was a June flower in grandmother's day; now after years of experimentation, careful breeding and cultivation, these exquisite flowers brighten the entire summer with their profusion of color, their fragrance and charm. Throughout the growing season, roses may be had in a succession of bloom in shades to fascinate everyone.

HOW TO GROW ROSES

SOIL: Roses can be grown in almost any fertile, well-drained soil, but the best roses are grown in rich loamy soil which has been especially prepared by being drained and fertilized. If the soil is thin, it is advantageous to add some heavier soils.

Plant roses in sunny locations with special care that there are no large tree roots in the soil to interfere with the growth of the plants. Good results will come only when the ground is kept free from weeds. As to fertilizers, well rotted cow manure, leaves or leaf mold are beneficial. Break up the ground around the plants by frequently stirring the soil, taking care not to injure the roots. Protect the plants in winter by mounding up the soil around them.

PLANTING: Place the rose in a hole 6 inches wider than the spread of the roots and about 1 inch deeper than the soil mark on the plant. Budded roses should be planted deeper—the budded portion being set two or three inches below the level. Half fill the hole with earth and then water profusely. Allow this to seep away and complete the filling process. Mound and pack the earth firmly around the bush.

PRUNING: Pruning of roses when planting differs according to type of rose planted. Cut back the weaker growth. When planting in the Fall the dormant rose should be cut back about one-half its length. Prune again in the spring, leaving two or three stems with four or five buds on each stem. Do not prune too early—not before January 1. For the older roses, cut away about two-thirds of the past year's growth, ridding the plant of all weak shoots and decayed wood. Vigorous varieties should be pruned less.

SPRAYING: Aphis may be removed by turning a strong spray of water on the plant. Blackleaf 40 and strong soap suds in solution—1 oz. Blackleaf and one lb. laundry soap in 8 gallons of water—will handle this pest as well as thrips. Blackspot and mildew may be taken care of with Bordeaux mixture.

WHITE ROSES

FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI. HP. The regal "White American Beauty." The distinctive form and expression of its bud, half opened state and maturity are a three-fold revelation of exquisite charm and beauty. Large flowers of waxy paper white in June; yielding their final outburst with the first snow of fall.

WHITE COCHET. T. The family traits and beauty are preserved;



Frau Karl Druschki



WHITE KILLARNEY ROSE

pure waxy white, one of the most reliable whites in this class.

DEVONIENSIS. T. Climber. Sometimes called the "Magnolia Rose" because of the large size and substance of its blooms. It is perhaps the strongest growing Tea Rose in our collection. The flowers are white, delicately shaded pink. It is a favorite with all who know it.

WHITE KILLARNEY. HT. A duplicate of the charming pink Killarney, with flowers white as snow.

Prices on All Roses

Size	Each	10	100
2 year.....	\$.70	\$6.50	\$55.00
1 year.....	.60	5.50	45.00

RED ROSES

PAPA GANTIER. T. A bright crimson rose with sturdy stems. It is a very continuous bloomer; the foliage is vigorous and enduring and the flowers semi-double.

KILLARNEY. HT. Queen of the Irish Roses, of exquisite form and fragrance. Bright carmine-pink, marbled in creamy white, with petals large and durable, the buds extremely long.

KILLARNEY, BRILLIANT. HT. Brilliantly pink, approaching crimson. Fragrant and a better bloomer than the parent.

GENERAL JACQUEMINOT. ("Jacq. Rose") The oldest reliable red; free blooming, rich crimson scarlet.

RED RADIANCE. HT. The globular, heavy-stemmed "Radiance" duplicated in all respects except color; this sport form being a brilliant crimson.

REINE MARIE HENRIETTE. Climber. ("Red Gloire de Dijon") Fragrant cherry-red flowers. The plant is vigorous and has a strong climbing habit of growth. Super-abundant bloom early in the season.



RADIANCE ROSE

PINK ROSES

MADAME LAMBAR. T. Rose tint shading to salmon and bronze. A free bloomer with strong spreading habit.

COUNTESS OF GOSFORD. HT. Flowers large and open, from long pointed buds. Salmon-pink coloring, slightly fragrant.

MRS. CHARLES BELL. HT. Soft shell pink with a salmon background. It retains its full globular shape an unusually long period.

PINK RADIANCE. HT. Extra hardy, vigorous and prolific; one of the best all-around Garden roses. Its color is a beautiful blending of carmine-rose with shades of opal and copper.

DUCHESS OF SUTHERLAND. HP. Deep pink flower shading into a rich lemon color. Plant upright and sturdy. Buds long pointed, and blooms very large.

SPECIAL OFFER of ROSES



We have selected six general favorites to offer as a special collection. We know you will be pleased with each of these varieties. All are good strong plants, and with reasonable care will provide you with a delightful season of flowers.

- 1 White American Beauty
- 1 Maman Cochet, Clear Pink
- 1 Red Radiance, an old favorite
- 1 Killarney, one of the best whites
- 1 Mrs. Chas. Bell, soft shell pink
- 1 Pink Radiance, one of the best pinks

Collection of 6 roses, all for
\$3.00 collect \$3.25 delivered

PAUL NEYRON. HP. One of the finest hardy roses ever grown. It blooms intermittently from June to November, on long, smooth, thornless stems, furnishing a vast quantity of uniform flowers 4 to 6 inches across. Color a bright ruddy pink. Particularly good in Autumn.

MAMAN COCHET. Mother of many noted favorites, establishing a type as well known and appreciated as any group in the Tea section. The color is rich, clear pink daintily flushed with silvery rose.

CLIMBING PINK COCHET. A strong climber. Flowers are color and size of bush Maman Cochet.

YELLOW ROSES

BETTY SUNBURST. This beautiful rose has lovely yellow and orange blossoms. The buds are long and pointed and the plant is sturdy and healthy. Blooms keep well after cutting.

MME. JENNY GUILLEMOT. (H. T.) A deep saffron-yellow, opening into a exquisite shade of canary suffused with dark gold. The blooms are half-double; the plant is vigorous and has fine foliage.

SAFRANO. Cl. A free-blooming chamois-yellow with large fragrant blossoms. An extra fine variety.

PRICES ON ALL ROSES

Size	Each	10	100
2 year	\$.70	\$6.50	\$55.00
1 year60	5.50	45.00



General Jacqueminot



The beautiful *Spirea Van Houttei*

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS

THESE shrubs will add to the beauty of your home. Shrubs as a class of ornamentals play a very important part in the decoration of the home-grounds. They lend the finishing touches to the landscape, giving it the charm of hominess and adding symmetry and beauty. With the use of these ornamental shrubs, foundation plantings can be lovely masses of fragrance and colorful blossoms. A small investment in plantings such as these will make you proud of your home and increase its value.

Wherever shrubbery can be used there is some type to fit the particular purpose. With judicious selection as to height, ornamental shrubs will soften the lines of a foundation, walls and borders, or they

may be used to accentuate the lines of other plantings. Shrubs of the types offered here make attractive screening for objectionable views, or they may be used advantageously for dividing lines. Dwarf growers should be planted in front of those of taller habit or in massed groupings. Some of these shrubs bloom early and some bloom later; hence, you can have a succession of bloom throughout the season.

HOW TO PLANT SHRUBS



Set shrubs at about the same depth they stood in the Nursery or slightly deeper; spread roots out naturally and work soil over and around them; keep putting in good dirt until the hole is nearly full, tramping the dirt firmly about the roots. Then if the ground is dry, pour in a bucket of water. Finally fill up the hole with loose dirt which should not be tramped.

It is easiest to prune shrubs before they are planted. This is likewise the only time the roots can be pruned. Cut off damaged or frayed roots just above the point affected. Thin out tops of many branched shrubs, removing the old wood. Cut tops back from one-third to one half.



ALTHEA (Rose of Sharon)

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS—Continued

ALTHEA

ALTHAEA (Hybiscus Syriacus). Well known free blooming, upright shrub, blooming in late Summer when other plants have ceased.

Size	Each	10
2 to 3 feet.....	\$.50	\$4.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.60	5.00

DOGWOOD

CORNUS FLORIDA. White Dogwood. Small and strong tree. Flowers large and very beautiful when blooming in early Spring.

Size	Each	10
2-3 feet.....	\$1.00	\$ 9.00
3-4 feet.....	1.25	10.00

DEUTZIA

DEUTZIA. (Pride of Rochester). One of the most desirable shrubs. Their hardiness, luxuriant foliage, and profusion of attractive flowers render them deservedly among the most popular of flowering shrubs. They are extremely floriferous and ornamental and make possible many striking effects in garden or border plantings.

Size	Each	10
2 to 3 feet.....	\$.40	\$3.50
3 to 4 feet.....	.50	4.00

PEARL BUSH

EXOCHORDA GRANDIFLORA. Pearl Bush. White star-shaped flowers in racemes. Leaves are bright green, becoming beautiful shades of yellow in the fall. 6 to 8 feet.

Size	Size		
18 to 24 inches.....		\$.50	\$4.00
2 to 3 feet.....		.70	6.00

Add 100% for B & B

GOLDEN BELL

FORSYTHIA (Golden Bell). A valuable genus of shrubs producing golden-yellow flowers early in Spring. Entirely hardy and of the easiest culture.

Size	Each	10
18 to 24 inch.....	\$.35	\$3.00
2 to 3 feet.....	.50	4.50
3 to 4 feet.....	.75	7.00



DEUTZIA LEMOINE

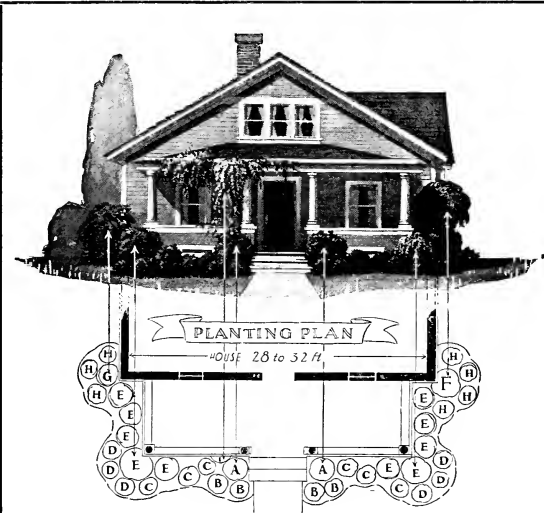
LANTANA

LANTANA. Gorgeous shrubby plant from tropical America. Vigorous, luxuriant growth, used in interplanting in landscape foundations and mass group; subject to freezing, but comes back from roots, making a large bush in a short time. Several popular colors offered. Price on application.

CRAPE MYRTLE

LAGERSTROEMIA INDICA. (Crape Myrtle). The favorite flowering shrub of the South; hardy and heavy bloomer. Frequently termed the "Lilac of the South." There are two main types, the large or common strain and the dwarf. The former can be grown in either large shrub or small tree form. The dwarf forms are usually less than six feet in maturity and can be kept as low as desired by annual trimming as the flowers fade. Crimson or Watermelon red.

Size	Each	10
2 to 3 feet (Dwarf).....	\$.40	\$3.50
3 to 4 feet.....	.60	5.50



FOUNDATION PLANTING PLAN

For Old and New Houses

Adapt this foundation planting for your home. You will be surprised to see how it will add to the attractiveness of your grounds and "set off" your home. The total cost is very reasonable and you will get your money's worth many times in pride and satisfaction in these beautiful plantings.

Key	No.	Name
A	2	Philadelphus Coronarius
B	4	Spiraea Thunbergi
C	6	Pyrus Japonica
D	6	Deutzia
E	10	Weigela Rosea
F	1	Lonicera Fragrantissima
G	1	Spiraea Vanhouttei
H	7	Forsythia

Collection of above, complete foundation planting... \$12.75

HONEYSUCKLE

LONICERA MORROWI. A shrub with wide-spreading branches 4 to 6 feet tall, producing a profusion of creamy white flowers early in the spring, followed in summer by a mass of bright red fruit. Very attractive.

LONICERA FRAGRANTISSIMA (Upright bush honeysuckle). Plant very hardy with an abundance of pink-white flowers. Leaves bright green almost throughout the year. Good for border planting and hedging.

Prices of Lonicera

Size	Each	10
18 to 24 inches.....	\$.50	\$4.50
2 to 3 feet.....	.75	6.50

MOCKORANGE

PHILADELPHUS CORONARIUS (Syringa or Mock-orange). Fine old shrub with white blossoms, similar to orange blossoms, borne early in Spring.

Size	Each	10
18 to 24 inches, well branched.....	\$.35	\$3.00
2 to 3 feet, well branched.....	.50	4.50
3 to 4 feet, well branched.....	.75	7.00

TEA OLIVE

OLEA FRAGRANS. (Tea Olive). A delightfully fragrant evergreen. Long-time blossoming in Fall and again in the Spring.

4-inch pots, \$1.50; 6-inch pots, \$2.00.

QUINCE

PYRUS JAPONICA. Winter flowering, dwarf quince. Vermilion-red flowers in early Spring. Blooms abundantly in early Spring and sometimes a few flowers appear in the warm days of Winter.

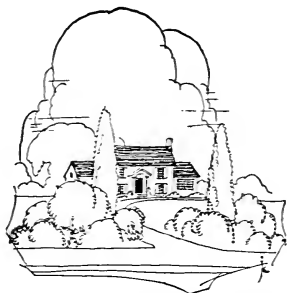
Size	Each	10
18 to 24 inch, well branched.....	\$.50	\$ 4.50
2 to 3 feet, well branched.....	.75	7.00
3 to 4 feet, well branched.....	1.15	10.00

SPIRAEA

SPIRAEA ANTHONY WATERER. A very free flowering shrub growing to a height of about 2 feet. The branches are held upright and the foliage is bright green with variegations of yellow. Bright crimson flowers are borne in dense corymbs throughout the summer and fall. This is a very desirable shrub for the border.



Spiraea Anthony Waterer



MAKING YOUR HOME GROUNDS ATTRACTIVE

It really isn't as complicated as one might think. As a matter of fact, the small home owner who follows these simple rules will certainly have an attractive home—and what is more, it will be in good taste.

1. Plant in masses.
2. Avoid straight lines.
3. Leave open spaces.

Simple, isn't it? And yet, few people follow these rules. Very few, but those who do follow them have homes that are the admiration of their neighbors.

For foundation planting use either shrubs or evergreens, and a combination of both is ideal. The combined planting gives year round color and interest. The most interesting plantings are those which have groups of several varieties chosen according to height to provide a variety in color of flower over a long blooming period.

Size	Each	10
12 to 18 inch.....	\$.65	\$6.00
18 to 24 inch.....	1.00	9.00

SPIRAEA VAN HOUTTEI. The well-known bridal wreath. Widely grown favorite with dense foliage. White blooms in early Spring. Leaves persistent in Fall.

Size	Each	10
18-24 inch.....	\$.40	\$3.50
2-3 feet.....	.60	5.50

SPIRAEA THUNBERGI. A low, bushy plant with very small leaves and star-like flowers in such profusion that in early Spring the plant looks like a mass of snow. In the Fall the leaves color beautifully. Ideal for a low ornamental hedge or border.

Size	Each	10
12-18 inch.....	\$.60	\$5.50
18-24 inch.....	.90	8.50

WEIGELA

WEIGELA ROSEA. Rosy pink flowers in profusion; very early bloomer; showy.

Size	Each	10
2-3 feet.....	\$.50	\$4.50
3-4 feet.....	.75	6.50

POMEGRANATE

PUNICA GRANATUM RUBRA. (Flowering Pomegranate). Very valuable summer flowering, tall-growing shrubs. Perfectly hardy in the South. A very profuse bloomer very early in May and throughout the entire summer. Foliage is bright green and the double flowers a beautiful red.

Size	Each	10
2 to 3 feet.....	\$.75	\$6.50

Set PECANS as SHADE TREES

A FEW REASONS WHY

(1) They add a diversification to marketable crops, which will prove not only one of the most easily produced, but likely one of the most profitable grown on the farm.

(2) The pecan combines both beauty and utility. Its stately symmetrical shape adds beauty to any surroundings. There is no tree that combines both of these qualities to a greater degree.

(3) As a shade tree it is superior to the oak, sycamore, etc., in that it pays good rent for the ground it occupies.

(4) Pecans add to the permanent value of the land. If it is to be sold then pecans decidedly enhance the selling price.

(5) Ripening after most crops are harvested, they add to the length of the season for the profitable employment of farm labor.

(6) Unlike most fruits there is no necessary rush either in gathering or marketing the nuts. They do not suffer in quality if not gathered for weeks after they are ripe; and if stored in a cool place they do not deteriorate in quality if kept even for twelve months.

(7) Pecans are nature's own product, put up in air-tight and dust-proof receptacles, and are unsurpassed for their flavor and healthfulness. As an economical and healthful food, adding variety to the diet, they appeal to all who want to grow at home as much of the family supplies as possible.

(8) If correct methods are followed there is no doubt that pecans can be made highly profitable at the present level of prices. It is the opinion of our most experienced growers that the price can even be cut in half and still leave a profit for the grower.

(9) This generation nor the next will see an over-production of this best of all nuts. The present pecan crop of the United States if equally divided among all its people would give less than four ounces for each inhabitant. When we supply our own people, we still have the remainder of the world for a market.

The pecan appeals to intelligent men or women who want to make the most of their opportunities. The indifferent and careless may as well continue to grow potatoes and cotton and razor-back hogs.



"Big Field" Orchard 12 Years Old, Yielded 600 Lbs. Pecans Per Acre in One Year.

PECANS ON DECK

HERE are two pertinent facts which will interest you:

1. Very recently I was talking to Mr. J. W. Pelham, in charge of the U. S. government pecan experiment station near Albany, Ga. Mr. Pelham has had wide experience in growing apples, peaches and pecans. Knowing the possibilities of each crop he does not hesitate to say that there is more money to be made in growing pecans than either of the other two crops. The important condition for success he names as: **TAKE CARE OF YOUR TREES.**

2. Under date of Oct. 24, 1927 Mr. A. H. Clark, Marshallville, Ga., gives the facts in regard to a sixteen acre grove which he has taken good care of. The following is a summary regarding this grove as given by Mr. Clark.

Trees set 1911.

Average yearly production per tree for five years, 35 pounds.

Average annual yield of nuts per acre for five years, 611 pounds.

Mr. Clark has taken good care of his trees and is pleased with results.

YOU CAN DO EQUALLY WELL.

J. B. WIGHT

CAIRO, GA.



PECANS

The following editorial is taken from "Modern Farming", New Orleans, La., of November 15, 1927:

"The South is gradually awakening to the value of its pecan trees, both native and papershell. The pecan crop brings to us annually many thousands of dollars, and provides our homes with an article of diet which is no longer regarded as confection or a luxury. The nut has come to stay upon the menu of the nation.

"As in the case of citrus fruits and other orchard and grove crops, the pecan has suffered greatly through over-enthusiasm of some of its promoters. Exaggerated claims have been made for it, and high pressure methods of exploitation have lead some of the more credulous into visionary planting projects.

"Those who have made a definite success of the pecan as a farm crop are, in nearly all cases, the men who planted the trees as a side line, and

(Over)

who kept right along with other farming projects until the pecan grove proved itself. After the bearing trees were returning a greater profit than could be gained by farming the land, more acres were set to nuts. In this way steady advancement was made, and the new enterprise not only stood upon its own merits, but did not interfere with the field crops.

“So handled the pecan is the best friend the southern farmer has. Every farm and plantation should have a fair acreage set to this nut. Needless to say only proven types and varieties should be planted, and the stock should be purchased from a nurseryman of unquestioned integrity, one big enough and strong enough to stand back of his promises.

“The fear that we shall soon have too great production of pecans is not well founded. After these delicious nuts have passed from the class of luxuries they will hold a premier position among staple articles of diet. They are rich and palatable, and in time many manufactured products will absorb the growing output.”

ORDER BLANK

NOTICE—If remittance does not accompany order, shipment will be made C. O. D. unless references are furnished. In all cases one-fourth of the amount must accompany order.

ORDER NOW

**TO WIGHT NURSERY & ORCHARD CO.,
CAIRO, GEORGIA**



I'll do it!

Date_____Amount Enclosed \$_____

Ship to _____

Street Address or R. F. D. _____

Town _____ State _____

Ship Via _____ County _____

(Write "Express", "Freight", or "Use Your Discretion")

It is understood that this order is given subject to stock being sold and no liability is to be attached to WIGHT NURSERY & ORCHARD CO. when frost, drought or other conditions beyond their control prevent delivery of stock.

SUBSTITUTIONS—We do not substitute unless authorized to do so. If in doubt as to the best varieties to set, this, when left to us, will receive our careful attention, thus insuring a better selection than an inexperienced grower could make for himself.

Signature of Customer_____

Address of Customer_____

QUANTITY	FULL NAME OF VARIETY	SIZE	PRICE, EA.	TOTAL
	CARRIED FORWARD			

(OVER)

Wight Nursery & Orchard Co. — ORDER BLANK — Cairo, Georgia

QUANTITY	FULL NAME OF VARIETY	SIZE	PRICE, EA.	TOTAL
	BROUGHT FORWARD			
	TOTAL			

IMPORTANT—READ CAREFULLY

We wish to send our catalogue to interested parties, and shall appreciate the addresses of some of your friends who would like to set PECAN TREES, FRUIT TREES, ROSES or OTHER ORNAMENTALS.

[illegible]

(OVER)

WIGHT'S—famous for PECANS

Discriminating buyers all over the South choose the Wight Nursery and Orchard Company as the source of their Pecan stock. Our long experience both as nurserymen and commercial growers of Pecans gives us a direct insight into the needs of the Pecan grower. Buy from Wight's and receive the benefit of this and specially grown stock.

You will get better results if you do.



WIGHT NURSERY *and* ORCHARD CO.

J. B. WIGHT, Proprietor

—

CAIRO, GEORGIA

